



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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12 June 1992

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Central African Republic

Government Workers Begin Strike 72-Hour Strike

AB1106151592 Paris AFP in English 1043 GMT
11 Jun 92

[Text] Bangui, June 11 (AFP)—Government workers began a 72-hour strike Thursday in support for Centraf-rican teachers already on strike in protest at the sacking of five colleagues by presidential decree. Medical staff, office workers, rural development officials and the official media all joined the strike.

Secretary of State for Public Security Augustin M'Banda accused the strikers of "political manipulation" and said the government would not back down.

Union sources said the four teachers and a school watchman in the eastern town of Bangasou were dismissed only because they belonged to an opposition political party, the Alliance for Democracy and Progress. Then Education Minister Etienne Geyomide resigned in protest at President Andre Kolingba's order of April 25.

Chad

MDD Leader Claims Defeats of Government Forces

AB1106142092 Paris AFP in English 0411 GMT
11 Jun 92

[Text] Lagos, June 11 (AFP)—The leader of the Chadian opposition Movement for Democracy and Development (MDD) said it had inflicted three battle defeats on government forces between May 24 and June 5, leaving some 180 Army soldiers dead in fighting in the Lake Chad region. Moussa Medella Mahamat Seid, the chairman of the MDD's four-man directorate, who was speaking to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Lagos Wednesday, also denied a claim Monday [8 June] by the Chadian Army commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Mahamat Ali Abdallah, that the Army now had the situation in the region "under control".

"It's the second time that he has announced having cleaned up Lake Chad, and there will not be a third time, because it is he who is going to have to leave the region," Medella Mahamat Seid declared. He added that the MDD was gaining ground and expected soon to drive the Army out of the region. "Then we will advance on Ndjamenah," he said.

The MDD leader said the Army had lost about 80 men including six officers in a battle on the isle of Oklia on June 1, and about 100 others on June 5 on the neighbouring small island of Fororo. The rebel forces had lost 16 men, including Barkaye Oguy, one the four main MDD leaders, he said.

According to the MDD leader, the rebels carried out a successful first attack against an Army camp at Fororo on May 24. There were no casualties and the MDD let

the members of the garrison free after explaining to them that their grievance was only against "the clique" of President Idriss Deby.

Lt-Col Mahamat Ali Abdallah has said the rebels lost 164 men in the course of two battles at Fororo, June 5 and 6, and that the Army had suffered 19 dead.

In Paris, the MDD issued a communique Wednesday [10 June] accusing the Chadian Government forces of taking the initiative in the latest fighting in the Lake Chad region, and declared the MDD's determination to "continue its patriotic struggle". That statement said that the MDD forces "repelled the assailants, who suffered heavy losses and left behind 275 dead bodies", including those of two colonels.

It also said that Lt-Col Mahamat Ali Abdallah had been forced to flee the battlefield "and was only found by a French Army helicopter after five days of wandering in the bush".

Claiming to have a firm military foothold inside Chad, the MDD stressed in the communique that it had no links with any foreign country, and particularly not with Nigeria, which it bitterly accused of handing more than 300 Chadian refugees over to the regime in Ndjamenah, with the resulting murder of many of them in Chad.

Rwanda

President Holds News Conference, Decries Looting

EA1106165592 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT
10 June 92

[Text] The head of state met the public and private press this morning in the village of Urugwiro [on the outskirts of Kigali]. Internal security, the war, the refugee problem, and the democratic process were the main items covered at the news conference. Ephraim Rugiriza reports:

[Rugiriza] The meeting is taking place exactly one year after the promulgation of the current Constitution which provided for the introduction of multipartyism. It was therefore important, the head of state said, to assess on this day the last 12 months of political pluralism. The president went on to deem the performance positive, despite some dark spots inherent in any human process.

Answering journalists' questions, President Habyarimana condemned the recent looting perpetrated by some Rwandan Armed Forces members. He pointed out that because of the massive recruiting done after the outbreak of hostilities in October 1990, some individuals of unsuitable moral character were able to enroll in the Army and the National Gendarmerie.

On the escalation of political violence, the president of the Republic called upon the main protagonists in the

clashes, namely the political parties, the National Republican Movement for Democracy and Development [MRNDD], the former ruling party, and the Rwandan Democratic Movement [MDR] to negotiate and end such excesses through dialogue. In this respect, he reminded the two groups that only free elections will settle the problems among the various political parties, which are currently fighting to win over the people.

Asked about the meeting among the MDR, the Democratic Social Party, the Liberal Party, and the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF], the head of state reiterated the position he made public during his recent visit to Gikongoro, saying that only the government is authorized to carry out negotiations on the nation's behalf. He explained however that if the parties' mission was to determine the actual rebel [inkotanyi] demands so that the government could be informed, then the initiative could be applauded. He spoke out against the three parties which joined the RPF in a bid to undermine the MRNDD because the three parties had signed a protocol of understanding with the MRNDD before the formation of the current transitional government.

Answering another question, President Habyarimana condemned the equivocation of some people regarding what is currently being called the cleansing of the administration. According to him, this cleansing requires, as a necessary prerequisite, certain information, which is why authorities in administrative positions should not be relieved of their duties on the basis of often unfounded accusations. An investigation is needed.

Rebel Patriotic Front Urges Unified Government

*AB1106152792 Paris AFP in English 1235 GMT
11 Jun 92*

[Text] Brussels, June 11 (AFP)—The rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front (FPR) called Thursday for a government of national unity including all political factions and trade union representatives. Titus Rutaremara, a senior FPR official, also accused France of stepping up its military presence in the small highland nation at the same time as hosting peace talks in Paris. "There's no valid reason for

them (the French) to continue aiding a dictatorial regime," Rutaremara told a press conference in Brussels, capital of Rwanda's former colonial power.

On Monday [8 June], the Rwandan Government, which has since April included opposition parties, and the FPR agreed in Paris to pursue face-to-face talks to end the civil war in the east central African country. The government team led by Foreign Minister Boniface Ngulinzira and the rebel team, headed by FPR foreign affairs spokesman Mazi Mpaka, announced that they had for the first time accepted the "principle of direct talks".

Last week, the FPR announced the capture of the northern town of Byumba, but Defence Minister James Gasana counter-claimed that three soldiers, 25 rebels and an unspecified number of civilians were killed as government troops beat off attempts to seize the military garrison.

The FPR said that 150 French troops have been sent to Byumba, while 450 more French soldiers went to Rwanda from their base at Bangui in the Central African Republic.

The French Foreign Ministry Wednesday [10 June] said 150 extra troops arrived in Rwanda last weekend "to prevent any threat to the foreign community."

Some 175 French soldiers are generally stationed in Rwanda, where they guard the airport and other installations in the capital Kigali, watch over main communications routes and help train the Rwandan Army.

Rwanda's ruler, retired general Juvenal Habyarimana, in April called on an opposition leader, Dismas Nsengiyaremye, to form a government but the former sole ruling party kept key portfolios such as defence and the interior.

The rebels are due to meet the government again in either Zaire or Tanzania on July 10 to 12.

The country has seen decades of bloody strife between the Tutsi minority, formerly Rwanda's traditional rulers, and the majority Hutus. The Army cracked down on Tutsis after the FPR, composed mainly of Tutsi exiles who had served in the Ugandan Army, launched an insurrection in northern Rwanda in October 1990.

Development Cooperation Accord Signed With Italy

MB1106201392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2003 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] Johannesburg June 11 SAPA—South Africa and Italy signed an agreement establishing a joint working group for trilateral development co-operation in southern Africa on Thursday.

The purpose of the joint working group is to promote and facilitate development in southern Africa countries, in order to enhance regional prosperity, according to joint statement on Thursday night by the Italian Embassy and the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The working group will jointly identify projects in southern Africa with a view to:

- Financial and technical support for specific development projects agreed on by the countries concerned.
- Facilitate the implementation and monitoring of projects.
- Exchange views and relevant documentation on bilateral consultations with recipient countries on suitable projects.
- Identify joint ventures in third countries and enhance and facilitate the involvement of public and private investors.

The statement said the signatories have expressed the hope that the venture will establish a new era of mutual cooperation in the sub-continent as a precursor to enhanced economic progress for the people of southern Africa.

The co-operation is also expected to benefit South Africa with job creation and economic growth.

ANC Refuses Comment on Alleged Weapons in Angola

MB1106163792 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] has refused a request from the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] for comment on allegations that the Angolan Government had made available stockpiles of weapons to Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing].

The allegation was made by the International Freedom Foundation in London in a letter to the U.S. national security adviser. In the letter, the foundation says the concealment of the weapons could be a violation of the peace treaty signed by the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in 1990.

The letter alleges that Angola asked the ANC to remove the weapons before the elections in September, and that Zambia and Namibia have refused to store them.

Mandela Defends Decision To Launch Mass Action

MB1206115792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1059 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Text] Durban June 12 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] regretted that mass action would have a detrimental effect on the economy, but the organisation had no alternative but to adopt this strategy because the government had not responded to the ANC's compromises during negotiations.

This was said on Friday [12 June] by ANC President Nelson Mandela at a news conference in Durban marking his arrival for a weekend visit to the southern Natal region.

"We regret that method (mass action) will impact on the economy, but the economy is so mismanaged, it can't be damaged further," he said.

"They haven't responded to all our compromises and we have no alternative but to resort to the power we have—mass action."

Mr. Mandela said the ANC would have preferred to negotiate solutions to problems encountered at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], but negotiations had reached a dead end and mass action was the only option.

"We're using pressure to ensure democracy comes during our lifetime."

The ANC leader was, however, optimistic that problems at Codesa could be overcome.

"The progress so far gives us confidence and hope that the problems will ultimately be overcome," said Mr. Mandela.

He said despite the current conflict, tremendous progress had been made in negotiations so far as blacks were taking part in the shaping of South Africa for the first time.

"We're confident we have the capacity to push the government forward," he added.

Mr. Mandela explained that "in its simplest form", the problems being encountered at Codesa involved a clash between a minority of less than 15 per cent of the population which wanted to cling to monopoly power over a majority of 85 per cent which wanted to break this monopoly.

"That's the essence of the deadlock. If we're not able to resolve it through negotiations, then we have no alternative but to use pressure."

Mr. Mandela said the ANC was not concerned that the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] was not going to support the mass action campaign.

"Whether they support us or not is totally irrelevant. Progress has been made so far despite the PAC."

Mr. Mandela explained that there was no established agenda for mass action, but the forms of protest would depend on the circumstances on the ground at the time.

The ANC would also review its situation regarding mass action from time to time.

Questioned on a time frame for the establishment of an interim government Mr. Mandela said: "We demand the installation of an interim government immediately. But we've set time frames because of the recognition that to introduce a democratic government is a process. We're keen it should take place almost immediately."

He reiterated the ANC's demand for elections for a constituent assembly to take place by December.

Responding to questions on violence, Mr. Mandela said the issue was being discussed by a number of structures, specifically those established in terms of the peace accord.

Questioned on the ANC's response to a recent call by Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi that there should be joint IFP/ANC rallies addressed by leaders of the groups, Mr. Mandela said the IFP leader was merely reiterating a call he (Mr. Mandela) had made at a rally in Natal soon after his release from prison.

"We're in favour of peace with all political organisations, without exception."

Inkatha Criticizes Plan

*MB1206094092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0923 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Text] Durban June 12 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) on Friday said it did not endorse the planned mass action campaign called by the African National Congress (ANC) and its allies to coincide with the June 16 stayaway.

Inkatha central committee member Velaphi Ndlovu said he had requested a strong security force presence in Pietermaritzburg to ensure the safety of those who wished to go to work.

"The democratic right of those who wish to attend work must not be violated," Mr Ndlovu said.

He said although the IFP attached great historical significance to June 16 and during negotiations would lobby for the date to be declared a public holiday, this decision must be agreed to at the level of multi-party negotiations through a process of consultation and consensus.

With previous June 16 commemorations, the ANC had appeared to claim the day "as their own" and had imposed their will on the general population by enforcing stayaways and boycotts through intimidation and violence, Mr Ndlovu said.

"Although the IFP acknowledges the use of mass action as a legitimate and democratic form of pressure, we feel that in the context of on-going negotiations such action is

being used by the ANC as a form of political blackmail to steamroll its own political agenda rather than for the benefit of the country as a whole. We thus regard their call for mass action as utterly regrettable."

"The frustration at the delays in the negotiation process are understandable but people must realise that deadlocks in this process are inevitable. Resorting to mass action in this transitional phase can only be described as counter-productive and reckless in the extreme because it is being used to further sabotage the economy," he said.

Mr Ndlovu also noted the IFP had not been consulted with regard to the planning and coordination of the proposed mass action campaign.

"Based on our previous experience of stayaways, we fear that such action will inevitably lead to increased volatility, friction, destabilisation and the disruption of the economy which will further exacerbate poverty and unemployment," he said.

Buthelezi Cancels Overseas Trip

*MB1206073192 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 12 June 92*

[Text] Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi has canceled his visit to Miami in the United States, reportedly because of the ANC's [African National Congress] plan for mass action. In a short letter to the MIAMI HERALD newspaper, Buthelezi reportedly said the mass mobilization planned by the ANC next Tuesday (?means) he must be home.

AZAPO Official on Talks With Government, Codesa

*MB1106131192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1114 GMT 11 Jun 92*

[Text] Durban June 11 SAPA—The Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) has appointed a prominent African dignitary to act as mediator in preparation for possible bilateral talks with the government, according to AZAPO's Publicity Secretary Strini Moodley. Mr Moodley said the mediator—whom he declined to name—would liaise with AZAPO and government representatives to work out details of the chairmanship, venue and agenda of such talks.

Addressing a news conference in Durban on Thursday [11 June], Mr Moodley said there was no formal agreement to hold talks with the government, but a Department of Foreign Affairs official had held informal discussions with a senior AZAPO member earlier this year.

Mr Moodley said Mr Maritz Spaarwater had met Reverend Joe Seoka and told him the government was willing to consider AZAPO's conditions for a bilateral meeting. He had also wanted to know what AZAPO's stand on negotiations was.

After consulting AZAPO's Central Committee, Rev Seoka held a subsequent meeting with Mr Spaarwater. He told him AZAPO would only meet the government at a neutral venue (outside South Africa), under the chairmanship of a neutral mediator and to discuss how the government would resign to allow for the ushering in of democracy. "Since then, we have not heard from the government," said Mr Moodley. AZAPO had, meanwhile, appointed an independent mediator to arrange a possible meeting, he said.

Mr Moodley again rejected Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], saying AZAPO possessed documents which "clearly indicate things are far worse than what they seem at Codesa". He said there were too many tensions and divisions for the convention to work.

Questioned whether AZAPO would join Codesa deliberations should a constituent assembly be agreed to, Mr Moodley said: "It's our analysis that Codesa can't produce a constituent assembly."

He said the government had made no concessions to the ANC [African National Congress] since its unbanning in February 1990, while the ANC had steadily weakened due to the concessions it had made. This was a logical indicator that Codesa would never produce a constituent assembly.

Mr Moodley reiterated AZAPO's view that the Patriotic Front [PF] should be revived in an attempt to address the issue of confronting the government in a united manner. "We're very mindful that there's been very little progress in respect of the PF... but we think the collapse of Codesa and the exacerbation of violence will have the effect of creating a mood in the country which must bring pressure on organisations to get involved again."

Commenting on violence, Mr Moodley said AZAPO remained committed to trying to get an international peacekeeping force into the country.

SADF 'Massive' Show of Force in Pietermaritzburg

*MB1106194992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1936 GMT 11 Jun 92*

[Text] Pietermaritzburg June 11 SAPA—The South African Defence Force [SADF] on Thursday [11 June] launched a massive public show of force in Pietermaritzburg and surrounding townships as part of a "continued general crime prevention exercise".

Reporters were taken into Imbali to witness part of Operation Checkpoint an exercise to test and evaluate the military potential to react to certain demands and situations.

According to Col Johan Swanepoel, officer commanding Group 9, Checkpoint is purely an exercise to prepare the troops to play a supportive role to the police.

On Thursday at least 300 troops were deployed in Imbali as part of the crime prevention exercise. Troops were positioned along the road into Imbali to form a buffer zone while foot and vehicle patrols carried on during the day.

By late afternoon road blocks were set up to search vehicles for weapons.

Policemen were deployed with the troops in order for the law-enforcement side of the operation to run smoothly.

While soldiers are equipped to make arrests, the policemen accompany them to ensure a smooth procedure and to prevent soldiers from being taken away from their tasks.

Col Swanepoel said the SADF was acting in a purely supportive role to the police in the townships.

"We are an apolitical force here to maintain law and order in support of the SAP [South African Police].

"We are trying to create an atmosphere wherein evolutionary and ordinary change can take place."

Col Swanepoel said minor operations were taking place in Imbali and said several firearms which had been used in attacks on the force had been recovered. He did not provide details.

The army's continuous presence in Imbali came as a request from the mayor of Imbali and the Chamber of Commerce.

Col Swanepoel felt the military presence was allowing taxis and other forms of transport to come and go from the area in safety.

Minister Stresses Need for Weapons Industry

*MB1106151992 Pretoria PARATUS in English
May 92 p 4*

[From the "On Parade/ Op Parade" column: "Weapons Industry Maintained"]

[Text] Speaking at the Rand Show on 16 April 1982, the Minister of Defence and of Communication, Mr. Roelf Meyer, said that the SA [South African] Defence Force (SADF) must guarantee the sovereignty of the Republic of South Africa.

This is only possible if the SADF has suitably trained manpower and the appropriate weapons at its disposal. It is therefore necessary to maintain the weapons industry in a time of apparent peace with no conventional threat in sight.

Situations change rapidly in the international world. Preparing the SADF to face any threat at any time, does not only involve acquiring weaponry, but also ensuring that it is correctly positioned in the country.

The SADF should remain above party politics so that every South African citizen will be able to serve with loyalty when called upon to do so.

The success of the SADF and the positive influence it may have in combating unrest, depends on the trust and support it enjoys from every South African.

Armcor Turnover Said Near 5 Billion Rand a Year

MB1106142492 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 11 Jun 92 p 5

[Report by Linden Birns: "Arms Industry Is Thriving"]

[Text] SA's [South Africa's] armaments and electronic warfare manufacturing industry had an export customer base of 39 clients and its last reported turnover was almost R[and]5bn [billion], an industry spokesman confirmed recently.

He was responding to the latest Jane's Defence Weekly which reported that Armcor's [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] customers included Romania, Israel, Morocco, Taiwan and Qatar.

It contains advertisements for two SA firms, Grinaker Avitronics of Alkantrant, and Aircraft Weapons Technology [AWT] of Hennopsmeer.

Avitronics manufacture and supply "self-protection electronic warfare systems," jet-fighter and helicopter chaff and flare dispensers, and it has recently confirmed its development of a battlefield unmanned air vehicle using an airframe similar to one developed by French avionics company Sagem.

AWT designs, develops and manufactures fuses for bombs and missiles launched from aircraft.

Jane's reported that 75 percent of SA defence equipment production was based in the private sector.

It said although regional peace had caused Armcor to lose much of its domestic market, the procurement and foreign sales agency still had a strong export base.

An Armcor spokesman, quoting former Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan, said Armcor had exported to 39 "select" countries.

He declined, however, to name the countries or to confirm some reports of items exported to some of them.

Armcor's turnover, according to Jane's had apparently risen from about R750m [million] a year in the late 1970s to about R5bn in the 1990s. The magazine reported that Simera (in its previous guise as Armcor subsidiary Atlas Aircraft Corporation) had exported products and technical know-how to a number of Middle East, African and Asian Pacific region states.

The report said there had been a close working relationship over the years between Atlas and the aerospace industries of Israel, Romania and Taiwan.

Kentron is also reported to have forged strong links with Taiwan and Israel.

It designed and developed the world's first helmet-mounted sight for air-to-air combat using dog-fight missiles.

Kentron first exported its V3B Kukri air-to-air missile in 1982.

Jane's reported that it bore a strong resemblance to Israel's Python and France's Magic missile series.

Another former Armcor subsidiary, Lyttleton Engineering Works (LEW), is reported to have notched up sales with the Iraqi, Moroccan, Qatar and possibly the Sudanese armies.

It makes the G5 towed and G6 self-driven howitzers.

LEW is also reported to have exported Z88 9mm parabellum pistols to a number of African countries.

This handgun is also used by SADF [South African Defense Force] and SAP [South African Police] personnel.

The company recently exhibited its capabilities at the recent Middle East Defence Exhibition Fair in Bahrain.

General Denies 32d Battalion To Be Disbanded

MB1106154692 Pretoria PARATUS in English
May 92 p 26

[Report by Lt. George Thiar: "Camaraderie at Its Best"]

[Text] "The bestowing of medals for job well done is a proud and solemn occasion in any soldier's career," Maj. Gen S.F. Mulder, Inspector General of the SA [South African] Army, told guests at a medal parade held at Pomfret on 27 March 1992.

More than 2,000 medals were awarded to members of 32 Battalion, stationed at Pomfret in the Northern Cape. This coincided with the unit's 16th anniversary. The awards included six Pro Patria Medals, 920 Southern Africa Medals, 1,046 General Service Medals, 41 South African Defence Force Medals (Bronze—10 years service) and two CSADF Commendation Medals. Several medals were awarded posthumously.

"32 Battalion ranks among the great fighting units, not only of South Africa, but of the world," said Maj. Gen Mulder. Born a mere 16 years ago out of the chaos of the Angolan Civil War, it rapidly developed into one of the major players which turned the tide of communist expansionism in Southern Africa. Its history has been well documented by operations such as ASKARI, SCEPTIC, PROTEA, MODULAR, HOOPER and many more.

The successes achieved by this unique unit can be ascribed largely to the genuine camaraderie which existed—and still exists—between the leadership cadre and the troops. This camaraderie transcends ethnic divisions and was forged in shared danger, shared hardships and shared triumphs.

32 Battalion was almost constantly involved in operations for a total of 14 years—twice as long as the Second World War. The immense psychological and physical pressure which was endured by members of the unit and their next-of-kin resulted in a solid esprit de corps which is rarely achieved among military units. Maj. Gen Mulder explained that the time of change in which we found ourselves was also a time of many unfounded rumours. One of these is that the SA Defence Force (SADF) is to be disbanded in the not too distant future. The other is that 32 Battalion is to be disbanded.

The truth was that the role and employment of certain units had changed. More changes could be expected in future as the SADF moved from a state of revolutionary warfare into its allotted role of defender of the constitution in the new South African dispensation.

At present the major task of the SADF was in support of the SA Police in maintaining law and order. In this regard 32 Battalion was again in the forefront. "The violence sweeping this country is a tragedy of immense proportions. It is a time in which precious lives are squandered for the sake of petty political motives, personal vendettas or plain criminal and murderous intent," said Maj. Gen Mulder. "Now, more than ever, the need in this country is for men with the calibre of 32 Battalion, with cool heads for professional and impartial conduct in the face of unwarranted provocation and even personal danger."

"Furthermore," said Maj. Gen Mulder, "32 Battalion is an integral part of the SA Defence Force and it is not going to be disbanded. As in the past, 32 Battalion is once again the target of propaganda by those forces who seek to lead the country to destruction."

He concluded by saying that the SADF owed 32 Battalion a debt of gratitude for what they were doing in the fight for stability, law and order in SA, just as the SADF owed them for what they did in the fight against communist terror in Angola.

Government 'Breakthroughs' Said Costing Taxpayer

MB1006164592 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans
5 Jun 92 p 9

[Unattributed article published in English: "Bribing Our Way to Acceptance"]

[Text] The announcement that poor, over-taxed South Africa is to offer Russia R[and]140 million in revolving credit exposes the modus operandi of the NP [National Party] in its quest to convince its hapless White voters that their Yes vote on March 17 is 'opening economic doors.' Is there anyone left who cannot see through the government's transparent hoodwink?

The 'breakthroughs' which have occurred over the past six months have been little more than media stories, with minimum real benefit for South Africa.

But when we have to pay for Mr. de Klerk's acceptance by 'the world,' voters should ask themselves is it worth it? We have had to sacrifice our strong, first-world country on the altar of international approbation, sporting contacts and cocktail parties for our state president and his peripatetic minister of Foreign Affairs.

Apart from being forced to accept an ANC [African National Congress] tyranny, we now have to dig into our pockets for Mr. de Klerk and his entourage to attend a state banquet in the Kremlin.

While Mr. Pik Botha swans around Africa and his press office at home boasts of our 'acceptance' in Africa, we discover that little has emanated from these ventures except some excellent con jobs perpetrated by Black Africans ever alert to exploit liberal White South African guilt.

Stories of con jobs by Nigerian 'businessmen' and our Department of Foreign Affairs' failure to recoup round R150 million which was given to a West African to start a pro SA [South African] magazine have done the rounds.

A closer look at the much-vaunted benefits of all this contact reveals another side. Kenya, described by THE STAR newspaper as an 'economic giant,' failed to sell one share in its newly-launched parastatal East African Oxygen Company last week. If liberal SA newspaper editors think Kenya is an economic giant, Kenyans themselves obviously don't, and nor do SA businessmen.

The [Premier] group which runs one of the largest trading operations in Southern Africa, says that the expected business boom after the lifting of sanctions has not materialised. The group questions rosy predictions that it and similar SA conglomerates will soon become Africa's engine for Africa,' said Premier CE [chief executive] Gordian Utian recently. [no begin quotation marks as published] In Malawi, 15 of his group's wholesale stores were looted and goods worth R1.5 million were stolen in unrest incidents recently.

Last year in Zaire, looters destroyed a subsidiary's wholesale cash and carry businesses in Kinshasa and Lubumbashi. The riot put a halt to plans by Premier to further invest in a Zairian food operation.

Utian also stated that a reshuffle of Mozambican government officials in December 'put us out of business' when preferential tariffs negotiated with their predecessors were scrapped.

He said that there existed huge problems with infrastructure in Angola, that there were enormous problems with bribery throughout Africa, and that despotic African leaders still sought control of their economies and only paid lip service to capitalism.

He further declared that his company had not traded profitably in Africa for the past two years, despite a rise in trade by SA with Africa in general.

It would thus seem that government trade and diplomatic 'break-throughs' in Africa and elsewhere have been accompanied by SA tax-payer-funded handouts.

12 Jun Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB1206123592

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Amnesty Report Will Not Lead To Change— Commenting on Amnesty International's report on violence in South Africa, Johannesburg **THE CITIZEN** in English on 11 June in its page 6 editorial says: "While we cannot suggest that they were deliberately biased, their views would certainly be formulated from the outset by a natural propensity of all human rights groups everywhere to find governments and their security forces responsible for most of the political killings in their countries. Amnesty's sources would, in the main, also be drawn from those bodies which campaign on the basis that there is a Third Force in which the security forces are involved—or a conspiracy by security forces to kill opponents of the government." "Sadly, because of the mainly one-sided nature of its report, Amnesty will not have either a calming effect, nor will it lead to any change in the situation."

BUSINESS DAY

Criticism of Phone-Tapping Bill—"Just as we have at last begun to talk about a Bill of Rights and freedom of the individual, the Justice Minister plans to make further inroads on those rights," states a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 12 June. Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee "uses the spectre of organised crime to justify the measures to be facilitated by the Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Bill—telephone tapping and mail interception—with the authorisation of an attorney general. Such rationalisation is the preserve of the tyrant." "Coetsee needs to go back to the drawing board and produce a Bill which does prohibit interception and monitoring, except with written judicial consent."

SOWETAN

New Bill To Allow Government To 'Eavesdrop' on Rivals—Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 12 June in a page 14 editorial says the government "must simply be stopped from going ahead with a law that will allow state functionaries to listen in to our private conversations, intercept and read our personal mail." The Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Bill is "a blank cheque for Government to make unimaginable

intrusions into our privacy." The new bill "will give the Government carte blanche to eavesdrop and pry into the activities of its political rivals as it has always done. Is it not doing so already? Why must we now endorse these nefarious activities?"

NEW NATION

Violence Pattern 'Disturbing'—"There is a growing and disturbing pattern in the rise of tensions and violence within the democratic movement," notes a page 22 editorial in Johannesburg **NEW NATION** in English for 12-18 June. "In the past week we have witnessed intercommunal killings within NUMSA [National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa] in the Vaal and also what seems to be the existence of renegade members of the self-defence unit in Phola Park." **NEW NATION** believes these incidents are "reminders that the government's strategy of destabilisation is very much alive, and sad to say, may even be succeeding in sowing mistrust and confusion among the people." "Now we are seeing the coalescing of disgruntled and desperate elements in the society—elements that have the makings of the beginning of a rebel movement. A movement that comprises of genuinely disillusioned people, but also those who have been strategically placed to sustain the violence." A solution needs to be found and "mass action is the one option we have and if we do not use it effectively now, we would have lost the strategic moment."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

NP Hoping for Mass Action—Steven Friedman writes in the "Worm's Eye" column on page 12 in Johannesburg **THE WEEKLY MAIL** in English for 12-18 June that there are several reasons for the deadlock at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, "which has opened the way to a new mass action." One reason seems to be a National Party, NP, belief that "they are strong enough to delay a settlement while they hold out for better terms. Why might the Nats feel less pressure to settle? Pik Botha—and 'insider' gossip—would have us believe that the Nats are taking a tougher line because they feel they can win a non-racial election." However, "a far more plausible reason for the Nats' confidence lies in the change in the international climate. As this column has argued before, foreign opinion counts for far more in Nat calculations than the party would care to admit: and right now, foreign sentiment is running sharply in their favour." Friedman questions the African National Congress [ANC] alliance's concern to break the deadlock through mass action. "If the Nats are playing to a foreign audience, they may see mass action as more a boon than a bane: it therefore seems unlikely that they will be keen to make concessions to prevent it. So the campaign would weaken the ANC unless it really did threaten the Nats' hold on power—and this, too, seems unlikely."

Angola

Joint Political, Military Commission Meets

MB1106200792 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Report by Pedro Leal]

[Text] The Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM] is holding yet another plenary session in Luanda, which is still in progress. This time the proceedings have been taking place in complete secrecy. No one wishes to talk about the topics under discussion. Those officials approached simply say: Wait for the spokesman. It is known, however, that the issue of the detention of National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] elements during the pope's visit has only been discussed informally. Despite the secrecy, we have learned that the CCPM is also discussing the formation of the single national army. That process is somewhat behind. Within that context, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] and Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] chiefs of general staff are scheduled to meet in the city of Lubango tomorrow.

The CCPM meeting is also thought to be focusing on troop confinement, demobilization, and mine removal issues. More than 70 South African and other newsmen arrived in Angola today to witness the development of the mine removal process, particularly in southern Angola.

Spokesman Comments

MB1206073292 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Text] Jose Alberto de Sousa, spokesman for the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM], says the peace accords are not in danger. Speaking at the end of yesterday's session, De Sousa said that the two sides stressed their desire to successfully implement the peace accords.

[Begin De Sousa recording] The CCPM, particularly the delegations of the two signatories to the peace accords, assessed recent incidents, some of which involved People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] and Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] elements. The two signatories reiterated their firm determination to successfully implement the peace accords and to refuse to tolerate any resort to force by military personnel of any of the sides. Regarding the few incidents that have taken place, they said that the appropriate investigation and verification channels should be immediately used. [end recording]

In a terse statement, Jose Alberto de Sousa said that UNITA did not have reserve armies in southeast Angola.

[Begin De Sousa recording] As indicated in the report, the CCPM has concluded that there is no evidence to indicate the presence of the alleged army in that part of Angola. [end recording]

UNITA Claims MPLA Wants To Postpone Voting

MB1106201792 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] Jorge Valentim, information secretary of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], said at a news conference today that a senior member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] hinted that the government intends to postpone the elections scheduled for this September. Jorge Valentim declined, however, to identify this senior MPLA official.

[Begin Valentim recording] We have obtained information from a senior MPLA official who stated categorically that UNITA was insisting on elections this September when the country was not yet ready for them. He said in his view the elections should be postponed to a later date, noting that everything would be done to find a justification for such a postponement.

Taking into consideration the very grave situation being experienced in the country which does not correspond to the spirit and the letter of the Bicesse Accords, we came to the conclusion that the government is truly trying to find a pretext to postpone the elections. This will not however be accepted by the Angolan people and the international community. [end recording]

Botswana

Opposition Party Leader Views Democracy

MB1106194292 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network
in English 1910 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] The publicity and information secretary of the opposition Botswana National Front, Mr. Paul Rantao, says Botswana deserves a pat on the back for having some democratic structures in place. Mr. Rantao said this recently at an international conference on democracy in Africa, A New Beginning, held in the German city of Bonn. He said this includes the existence of many political parties, the holding of elections every five years, some measure of freedom of the press, speech, and association and a Westminster-type of parliamentary system.

He said Botswana is among a few African countries often praised for what is often [words indistinct] as a multi-party liberal democratic system to be emulated by other African nations, which include the (?democratization of their) systems.

Mr. Rantao said this demonstrated Botswana has laid some basic foundations for the departure on a difficult

path toward a democratic society. Mr. Rantao, however, disputed the assertion that Botswana upholds a truly multiparty liberal democracy with its concomitant institutions, values, principles, and practices. He said like most African countries, Botswana is still far from conforming to truly classic liberal democratic values, ethics, and practices at both theoretical and practical levels.

He said while it is true that a plurality of political parties is officially permitted, it is not true that they do so in openness and [words indistinct] to that of the ruling party. He said the ruling party eventually monopolizes the best means of communication, the state radio and newspaper media [words indistinct] the ruling party for monopolizing the state media, the intimidation of opposition parties by the state police, the ruling party's attitude of intolerance toward the private media, which led to several journalists being deported, and rigging of elections.

Mr. Rantao also briefed the conference on what he said is a constituency delimitation bias where areas are divided into many constituencies far below what is allowed by the Constitution in terms of the [words indistinct] he says Botswana needs to (?explore) theoretical and practical problems of providing competitive security for political parties, free elections, equal voting weight for different constituents, and extending the franchise to 18 year olds. Mr. Rantao said while it is not a myth that there is multipartyism in Botswana, neither is it a reality.

Comoros

New Constitution Approved in Referendum

AB1106161092 London BBC World Service
in English 1515 GMT 10 Jun 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The results of a referendum on a new constitution in the Comoros are now in. President Djohar was seeking a mandate for his policies against a background of sometimes violent opposition. There were calls by opposition parties to boycott the poll, but it seems that many of those who did not cast their votes failed to do so because of administrative failures. There was an air of confusion, and even President Djohar himself got caught up in it. On the outcome, Hamadi Mohamed faxed this report from Moroni.

[Begin studio announcer recording] Seventy-four percent of the vote was cast in favor of the new constitution. There has been no celebration reported so far. The capital, Moroni, where the opposition had made a strong showing was quiet, except for a traditional dance organized by the Mwangaza Party of President Djohar's son-in-law.

The turnout to the referendum was low because many people had not received their voting cards, while those who received their voting cards only hours before the

referendum were put off by the fact that they had to travel to vote where they were registered. Some voters boycotted the vote at the request of the Comoros Socialist Party.

By and large, however, the referendum went off peacefully except for a few incidents on the island of Grea, Comore. In Mitzamoli, where President Djohar was due to vote, one of the polling officers refused to allow him to vote because he had not brought along his voting card. The polling officer was later taken handcuffed into custody after being badly mishandled by the president's bodyguards. As yet, the opposition Alliance for the Restoration of the Rule of Law has not reacted to the referendum results.

Given the rate of absenteeism was so high, the results do not give a very clear picture of a new political landscape. President Djohar's rallying call throughout the referendum was: Vote for this constitution, and all your problems will be solved. But, it may be difficult for him to keep an election promise. The Comoros face various problems, such as a high rate of unemployment, widespread poverty, and rampant corruption. [end recording]

Malawi

Banda Retires Army Commander on Health Grounds

MB1106163292 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] His Excellency Life President Ngwazi [Paramount Chief] Dr. Kamuzu Banda, in his capacity as commander in chief of the Armed Forces, has approved the retirement of General Melvin Khanga as commander of the Malawi Army.

Announcing this in Lilongwe today, the Office of the President and Cabinet said Gen. Khanga's retirement is on health grounds, and with effect from yesterday, 10 June. The announcement said as a result of Gen. Khanga's retirement, Lieutenant General (Amos Ioyani) will act as the commander of the Malawi Army until further notice.

Government Devalues Currency by 22 Percent

MB1106162292 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] The value of the Malawi currency, the kwacha, has been adjusted downward by 22 percent with effect from today. Announcing this in Lilongwe today, the minister of finance, in collaboration with the Reserve Bank of Malawi, said the measure is [words indistinct] package with the government was introducing with the objective of [words indistinct] effects arising from serious drought which Malawi, like other countries in southern Africa, has suffered. The announcement said

despite a considerable amount of humanitarian assistance in the form of food aid from donor countries, there is still a [word indistinct] gap in food requirements which must be met with Malawi's own resources.

The announcement said this measure is (?aimed) to assist Malawi to get the necessary financial support from (?bilateral) donors in support of the country's structural adjustment program. The announcement said the measure (?would) [words indistinct] of Malawi's exports, thereby boosting the business morale and investors' confidence in the country's economy.

Mozambique

Armed Men Attack Maputo-Bound Freight Train

MB1106191492 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] Unidentified armed men intercepted and attacked a freight train at the 26 km marker on the Goba railroad line between Machava and Boane in Maputo Province today. A source at Mozambique Railroad told Radio Mozambique that the train detonated a remote-controlled mine before being attacked by men armed with light weapons and bazookas.

The train was carrying some 1,200 tonnes of assorted cargo from Swaziland to be moved through Maputo harbor. The source said no one in the crew was wounded, adding the locomotive suffered minor damage. The train was not derailed. This is the second attack on freight trains in less than 24 hours. Another freight train was attacked in the Ressano Garcia area, four km from the South African border.

* Renamo Experiencing Divisions Over Negotiations

92P40200A Lisbon O INDEPENDENTE in Portuguese 27 May 92 p 30

[Text] There are problems with Renamo. Peace is scarier than war. The Angolan example is followed step-by-step. Santo Egidio cannot be a Bicesse. Cease-fire only after everything is signed. And there is going to be a political party to contest the future elections. It is called Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance].

Afonso Dhlakama's most consulted group of counselors, composed of Agostinho Murial, Vicente Ulule, and Raul Domingos, is in open conflict concerning various difficulties currently facing Renamo. From the problem of the ongoing negotiations process in Rome to the creation of a political party that is to serve as Renamo's "drive shaft" during the period of elections.

There are some who insist that Raul Domingos, who was appointed to prepare for the erection of a party structure, has not been up to the task. According to sources around Vicente Ulule, "Renamo could lose, during elections and peacetime, what it won in the Rome negotiations." These same sources, who include supporters of the

guerrilla group in Lisbon, believe that Renamo is not prepared for the period following the signing of a cease-fire agreement. According to them, Renamo could suffer the same fate as UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] following Bicesse. Worse, relying on the opinion of certain sectors of the Renamo lobby in Lisbon: "If UNITA, despite its support and openness to the world, could not control the winds of democratization, what will happen to a closed movement that did not give much importance to the external component, as is the case of the Mozambican guerrilla movement and the diverse semitribal forces that make up Renamo?"

As for the formation of a party, the only thing that has been decided is the name "Renamo," which, in the final analysis, carries certain "historical" weight.

The Bicesse Example

This faultfinding wing of the movement has been insisting that the Santo Egidio should not accelerate the negotiations process unless "a solid party structure, capable of confronting the new phase of struggle" is created in Mozambique. The difficulties faced by UNITA in Angola are being followed anxiously and in detail by the Mozambicans. Thus, the delays and postponements in Rome have almost always corresponded to complications observed in Angola. When Renamo insists on changes to the Political Constitution of the Republic before entering the negotiations process for a cease-fire, Afonso Dhlakama is definitely rejecting the negotiations model "a la Bicesse", a plan in which the signatures are accepted first, then the accords, which are dealt with as problems emerge. For Renamo, "everything must be agreed upon before reaching a cease-fire," or else it would be "playing around with people...and prolonging the war for several more years.

Namibia

Finance Minister Presents Budget Speech

MB1106190492 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1827 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] Windhoek June 11 SAPA—Namibian Finance Minister Gert Hanekom on Thursday said in his budget speech the country's total estimated expenditure for the 1992/1993 financial year would be R[and]3,544 million of which R699 million would be for capital expenditure and R43 million for statutory expenditure.

He added that a surplus of some R220 million had been carried over from the previous financial year and the net deficit would amount to R347 million.

Mr Hanekom said this would be recovered by borrowing on local and foreign markets. Negotiations for loans totalling about R100 million from donor countries and development banks were in progress, he said.

The Ministries of Education and Culture and Health and Social Services are to get the largest slice of the budget, with R684 million going to education and R424 million to health.

All discriminatory tax provisions in respect of married women have also been removed. Married women now become taxpayers in their own right, must register as taxpayers and will qualify for all the benefits applicable to married men.

General sales tax was not increased and the maximum income tax rate was reduced to 40 percent from 42 percent. Dividends—except those payable to building societies—are now also exempt from tax.

The minister expressed the hope that this would speed up the establishment of a local stock exchange, adding that it should also act as an incentive to investors.

Mr Hanekom said while some individual sectors of the Namibian economy were showing substantially improved achievements, others continued "their lacklustre performance".

He added that the economic climate remained subdued and reflected conditions in the rest of southern Africa and the world.

On domestic production he said: "The rate of expansion in real economic activity in Namibia in 1991, as measured by the increase in real gross domestic product was 5.1 percent..."

Fishing he said had showed an increase of 56 percent while diamond mining increased by 84 percent.

"Most of the other sectors, however, including commercial agriculture, showed reductions in their real output rates."

11 Jun Press Review on Government Incompetence

WA1106141292

[Editorial Report]

WINDHOEK ADVERTISER

Editorial Questions Competence of Municipal Administration—"The country's public service is saturated with unskilled and lazy bunglers," states Windhoek WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English on 6 June in a page 10 editorial. "Until this hour the country's municipal administration has been on a high level, not because those in control of it are white, but because of competency. And, in passing, our continuous reference to colour is despicable, to say the least, but we have to refer to it when we question the efficiency of a civil service, for that is a holy duty." WINDHOEK ADVERTISER believes "a dark and endless night" awaits Namibia's municipal administration. "There will be an influx of unlicensed hawkers, uncontrolled squatting and a general lowering of living standards and the accompanied decays of the environment."

Zambia

Police Question UNIP Secretary on Missing Arms

MB1106184492 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] Police are seeking detailed information from UNIP [United National Independence Party] Secretary General Kebby Musokotwane on a cache of arms that went missing at Lusaka's State Lodge. Public Police Relations Officer Mr. (Rumi Gerry) told ZNBC [Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation] news in Lusaka this evening that what the security officers were interested in was information that could help bring the culprits to book, and not necessarily to arrest the UNIP leader.

He said in all cases of criminal investigations police receive directives from the director of public prosecutions and so far in the case of Mr. Musokotwane there has been no such directives for his arrest. Earlier today the deputy minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Lieutenant Colonel Chanda Sosala, said that Mr. Musokotwane should be arrested for making statements which he described as irresponsible on the missing arms. Mr. Musokotwane yesterday accused the government of giving the arms to the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] security wing.

Ghana

Iran's Habibi Meets Officials, Concludes Visit

Rawlings Views Talks

LD1206085892 *Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian*
1930 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] On Wednesday [10 June] Iranian First Vice President Hasan Habibi, who is visiting Ghana, met with Mr. Jerry Rawlings, chairman of the Ghanaian Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC]. During the meeting the two sides discussed bilateral cooperation and international issues and stressed the need to promote ties between developing countries. Our correspondent sends the following report:

[Unidentified correspondent] Jerry Rawlings, expressing his satisfaction at the visit, said: We feel proud of our solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and value this solidarity. He added: After the collapse of the Eastern bloc and the world's bipolar system, we and all member-states of the Nonaligned Movement are cooperating more out of necessity.

Referring to Iran's special place in the international arena, the PNDC chairman urged Iran to work to bring about unity among developing countries during the Rio summit. He pointed to the long-standing diplomatic ties between the two countries and urged that they be extended to the economic field in the interests of the two nations.

Mr. Rawlings said: As a developing country, we intend to confront the political and economic pressures of Western countries through extensive cooperation with your country. We admire the great Iranian nation, which has taken great strides toward progress and prosperity through steadfastness in its stands.

Mr. Habibi, stressing the need for more cohesion [ensejam] between developing countries, described the Nonaligned Movement's session last year in Accra as a new step toward greater dynamism by this Movement. He added: We believe that Western countries do not care for the people of the world. There are many indications they want to foment instability. He described the Arab-Israeli peace negotiations as a vehicle for recent Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon and the source of more Palestinian displacement. He also mentioned the savage massacre of the Bosnian people and some developments in the newly formed republics north of Iran as signs of that instability.

Meeting With Tsikata

LD1206090392 *Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian*
1930 GMT 11 Jun 92

[Text] At the conclusion of his official visit to Ghana, Iranian First Vice President Hasan Habibi left Accra for Rio de Janeiro on Thursday. He was officially seen off by

Mr. Tsikata, of Ghana's Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC]. Our correspondent reports on the meeting between Mr. Habibi and Mr. Tsikata, which took place on Wednesday night:

[Unidentified correspondent] First Vice President Habibi met with Mr. Tsikata, deputy chairman of the PNDC, last night to discuss bilateral ties, economic and industrial cooperation, and commercial exchanges. During the hour-long meeting, which was also attended by Ghana's industries minister, Ghana invited the Islamic Republic of Iran to participate in mine exploration in Ghana. The two sides also stressed the expansion of friendly relations in the fields of politics, economics, and culture.

The two sides reviewed the latest international developments and exchanged views on topics related to the status of the Nonaligned Movement, the Group of 77, and the new world order.

During the meeting, the U.S. aims in creating tension in the Third World were assessed. The two sides emphasized their countries' identical stands regarding many world issues and international affairs.

During the meeting Mr. Tsikata admired Iran's steadfastness during the [Iraqi] imposed war and vis-a-vis various types of foreign aggression.

First Vice President Habibi left Ghana for Rio de Janeiro after a one-day visit. Ghana's deputy chairman of the PNDC and a number of Ghana's diplomatic officials saw him off. The first vice president will take part in the environment conference in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil on Saturday.

Comments Before Departure

AB1106181592 *Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English* 1300 GMT
11 Jun 92

[Text] The Iranian vice president, Dr. Hasan Habibi, who was in Ghana at the head of a 23-man delegation, has left the country after his goodwill visit. At the airport to see him off was a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Captain Kojo Tsikata.

In a pre-departure interview, the vice president reiterated his country's position on the Middle East peace initiative set in motion soon after the Gulf War. He said the solution to a peace settlement goes beyond trading land for peace, as is being suggested in certain quarters.

Dr. Habibi said he observed with admiration during his visit that Ghana has a great potential for development based on her vast land mass. He cited his visit to Akosombo yesterday as an example of how Ghana can pursue a healthy development without experiencing environmental pollution as is common in other countries.

Ivory Coast

Trade Union Secretary Comes Out of Hiding

AB1106171592 Abidjan LA VOIE in French
5 Jun 92 p 4

[Article by Aime Mian Kadio: "Marcel Ette Comes Out of Hiding"]

[Text] Toulouse, Jacquerville, or Bietry? These were some of the speculations over the venue of "retreat" of Professor Marcel Ette, general secretary of the National Union for Research and Higher Education [SYNARES]. Yesterday, Thursday, 4 June, he reappeared among his fellow trade unionists.

SYNARES activists had gathered in large numbers at lecture room A of the Faculty of Science and Technology of the National University of Abidjan to attend a general assembly to discuss the thorny issue of salary reductions for new teachers. Prior to this meeting, there were doubts in university circles about the imminent return of Professor Marcel Ette. The notice for yesterday's general assembly had been signed by Marcel Ette himself, although Mr. Aghui Nguessan, second deputy general secretary [title as published], had been acting as general secretary of the trade union since 18 February. Marcel Ette was at the 18 February march but he refused to go with the security personnel who arrived at his house to arrest him. Since then he has not appeared in public. The deputy first secretary, Koudou Kesse, who was also arrested that day, is still in the Abidjan Central Prison.

It was 1900. "Here comes the general!" one teacher shouted. It was Professor Ette. He had just come out of hiding. He sported a gray beard and demonstrated the assurance that befits a man wearing a crown. The general has certainly come out with a "new look." These were his first words: "I am happy you are here. Why such a long absence? Our country does not respect the rule of law (...) I refused to go with those who came to arrest me because

I remember great trade union militants who disappeared forever after their arrest. Ben Barka is an example. I had two choices: give myself up or take other measures. I chose the step that I thought would not compromise the struggle. I had to ensure my safety (...) Rather than giving myself up, I took some measures while in hiding. Perhaps I made the wrong decision. Time will tell."

Marcel Ette has emerged from his hideout. The struggle continues. The presence of Tape Kipre at the meeting was a sign of total solidarity among teachers.

Senegal

Diouf Says Chiefs of ECOMOG Armies To Meet

AB1006183092 Dakar PANA in English 1210 GMT
10 Jun 92

[Text] Dakar, 10 June (APS-SEN/PANA)—President Abdou Diouf of Senegal has announced in Dakar that a meeting of Army chiefs of staff of countries with contingents in the West African peacekeeping force (ECOMOG) [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] in Liberia is to be held soon. The meeting, whose objective will be to study ways and means to ensure the security of ECOMOG contingents in the strife-torn Liberia, has been prompted by the killing of six Senegalese soldiers in a military clash with rebels of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) on 28 and 29 May at Vahun, 200 kilometres north of Monrovia.

The meeting's announcement was made in an official statement issued after the weekly meeting between President Diouf and his Cabinet ministers. The statement said the president vehemently denounced the killing and expressed his sympathy to the Army and the entire nation following the death of a corporal and five privates serving with ECOMOG. He paid homage to the deceased soldiers who died while defending democracy in Africa and hoped that their sacrifice would not be in vain.

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15 June 1992

